

the several Banks in Portsmouth, and Mr. Robert, of the same place—which gentlemen, it is said, are as credible, respectable and competent as any persons in the country. Also the author, Mr. Ralph Smith of East Cambridge, Mass. is a respectable person.

*Vegetable Elixir.*  
useful in all cases of pain, is taken inwardly or externally. Directions accompany and envelope each box.

*Rock Ointment.*  
useful in this preparation accompany each box. It is safe and speedy in its operation. It contains other deleterious ingredients, so common in popular ointments in use.

*One Slippery Elm, for Poultices.*

was an article introduced into the healing art, for the cure, cuts, bruises, chilblains, old sores, inflamed and swelled breasts, and indigestion.

The poultice is made in the ordinary way, as other poultice, with milk and water, cold or hot, as you require. There is another kind, which is called internal use. All may be had in any quantity at an Apothecary in Portsmouth, N. H.

*Holman's Bone Ointment.*

at present the best of all remedies for the following which human nature is heir to, viz: Rheumatic and inflammatory, gout, sprains, bruises and sores, of long standing. It cures all tumors, and excoriates, by promoting a healthy exudation, and is a great Alkaline. Nothing cures so well, and inflamed breasts in females; if applied in its prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact, if necessary. This remedy is offered to the public, to assure that it is safe and efficacious, for the above diseases. A trial will give it the decided preference to every thing physicians of eminence have used this ointment.

of Mr. Robert Gurney, carriage master, of Portsmouth, of his daughter of a contracted knee, accompanied each vial.

*Supernine Flour of Elm Bark.*

is a most valuable medicine for loosening cough, and for those who are inclined to consume it is valuable for children, in cases of whooping cough, &c.

—For grown persons, take from two to four drams of this powder, in a glass of milk, to the case may require. Children from one to two drams.

*Vegetable Bitters.*

ration is calculated to correct the bile and create by restoring the digestive powers; and may be both as a restorative and to prevent disease. Directions accompany each vial.

*Holman's Drops for Fits.*

number of children afflicted with fits arising from, as well as from adult cases of falling sickness, racking, &c. &c. Nothing surpasses it for extension as a poultice, for inflamed eyes, bites, cuts, or sores general. This medicine is recommended by medical gentlemen in our country for the above complaints, and is a great Alkaline.

*Holman's Cough Syrup.*

Syrup is a most valuable medicine for loosening

cough, and for those who are inclined to consume

it is valuable for children, in cases of whooping

cough, &c.

—For grown persons, take from two to four

drams of this powder, in a glass of milk on going to

to bed.

*Dr. Holman's Jaundice Powders.*

is one of the best Jaundice preparations now in distressing complaint. It warms and cures a foul

and produces a healthy appetite of the bile.

—Dr. Holman's Cough Powder.

is a most valuable remedy for common

cough, and coughs of long standing. It has

been, and is recommended to the public as one

of valuable medicines now in use.

Take half a teaspoonful in molasses on going to

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## WHY WE OPPOSE INFIDELITY.

1. Because it is false.
2. Because it is immoral.
3. Because it teaches irresponsibility.
4. Because it would annihilate wholesome laws.
5. Because it would abrogate the marriage tie.
6. Because it is inconsistent with itself, and opposed to the teachings of nature.
7. Because it is a gross violation of common sense.
8. Because its tendency is to crime.
9. Because it is brutal and blood-thirsty.

These are the reasons—together with a score of others—which we have opposed, and why we will continue to oppose, so long as we have strength to wield a pen, that of *Monster of Monsters*. And may the Holy One aid us, and all others engaged in the cause, till this enemy of Man shall be hurled from its lofty seat and *RIGHT REASON* assume its place. If then be any afraid of the persecution and ridicule connected with the enterprise, or think it “ beneath his dignity” to engage in such a warfare, let him stand out of the way.

“ We want no cowards in our Camp.” Prophecy declares the ultimate glory and triumph of TRUTH. But it is to be accomplished by controversy. Who will flinch? When the banner of the Cross shall wave over every dwelling—when universal good will and peace shall reign—when the hills shall rejoice, and the valleys sing for joy—when the Ethiope shall hold up his swarthy hands and join in the world’s “ paean”—who will be willing to have it said of him in tones of sorrow and reproach—“ He was idle?”

On, then, afresh to the conflict, ye redeemed ones!

## JUNIOR PREACHERS' SOCIETY.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is the order of exercises determined upon by the Committee of the Junior Preachers' Society, who were appointed to prepare the business of that occasion. The meeting will be held in Holliston, to commence on Monday evening, April 27, with an introductory sermon by Rev. B. Otheman, and continue till Friday evening following. It is desirable that the members prepare themselves in their respective appointments as soon and as thoroughly as possible, that there may be no failures. The exercises are divided into three departments: Essays, in the form of Lectures, in the forenoon, Discourses in the afternoon, and Sermons in the evening.

## SERMONS.

1. Sovereignty of God. J. HAMILTON.
2. Divinity of Christ. C. K. TRUE.
3. Human Depravity. J. HORTON.
4. Baptism. J. PORTER.

## Essays in the form of Lectures.

1. On Conscience. H. CUMMINGS.

2. A view of the changes and present character of the New England Calvinistic Theology. F. P. TRACY.

3. The German Theology. LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

4. Present condition and future prospects of the Papal Church in Europe. S. W. COGGESHALL.

5. The property of Institutions for Theological Education in the M. E. Church. A. U. SWINERTON.

6. A view of the progress and present state of Ethical Science. E. OTHEMAN.

7. Influence of Christianity on the interests of political governments. J. KNIGHT.

8. A view of the Scholastic Theology. A. STEVENS.

9. Consistency of the Mosaic Cosmogony with the discoveries of Geology. R. SPAULDING.

10. The Deluge, as furnishing evidence of the truth of the Mosaic History. W. P. WHITE.

11. The doctrine of the Millennium. W. LIVESLEY.

12. The evidences of the final restoration of the Jews. J. HASCALL.

13. The duty of the Christian Church to take the lead in directing popular education. D. PATTEN.

14. History of Church History as a study. J. DOWING.

15. Relation between the Moral and Intellectual Powers. E. DOWING.

It will be expected that the preceding Essays be delivered publicly before the Society. They will probably occupy as much time as can be allotted to this department of the proceedings. The committee would request, however, that all the members not included in the above list, prepare, if convenient, dissertations on such subjects as they shall choose, and have them present to be read, or otherwise attended to, as the necessity of the meeting may require.

## Discussions.

1. Would it be proper for the M. E. Church to establish Theological Institutions, as preparatory for the gospel ministry?

2. Is there any danger to be apprehended from the operations and tendencies of Popery, to the institutions of the United States?

3. Is war, under any circumstances, justifiable by Christianity?

4. Is the immediate abolition of Slavery, as it exists in the United States, a proper subject for the action of Christian Churches in their ecclesiastical capacity?

C. K. TRUE,  
H. CUMMINGS,  
A. STEVENS.

N. BANGS,  
B. WAUGH,  
T. MERRITT,  
T. MASON.

New York, Feb. 18, 1836.

Book Committee.

been gradually accumulating for about 50 years, and which, by its application to religious and charitable purposes, was aiding, as we humbly thought, to promote the present and future happiness of our fellow men.

Rev. G. Storrs' proposition will appear in our next.

## TO THE DELEGATES.

The subscribers have agreed to start (Providence permitting) for the General Conference, Monday, April 18th. The other members of the New England delegation, together with the New Hampshire and Maine delegations, are respectfully invited to meet us in New York City, Wednesday morning, 20th of April, and go on with us. The place of meeting in New York will hereafter be given. We have made inquiries, and are of opinion that the best route will be by the way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. We have not determined whether we shall spend the first Sabbath after we leave home at Philadelphia, or go further. We believe we can go from Philadelphia to Cincinnati in a week. We may, however, think it best to go to Pittsburg, to spend the Sabbath.—

2. We shall submit it to our preachers and friends, whether it would not be an act of benevolence worthy of the occasion, to bring this subject, one of the most calamitous in a pecuniary point of view, as well as moral and spiritual, which has ever befallen us as a church, before their respective congregations, and solicit donations to help us repair our losses, and set this establishment again upon a permanent foundation.

We can the more confidently urge this from the consideration, that we have no other personal interest to serve than the members of the Methodist Episcopal and various other great religious bodies. In the first place, the Bible, Sunday School, and Tract Societies are deeply and calamitously affected by these heavy losses. All the books and tracts on hand, which had been published for these charitable institutions are consumed; and whether any of the stereotype plates on which they were printed will be saved from the devouring element, is yet problematical. And if we hold the book concern responsible for the amount of funds collected for these establishments, it will not only be a destru-  
ctive to the cause, but will be completely destroyed. To keep in mind, therefore, these benevolent institutions, so essential to the welfare of our church, the liberality of our generous-hearted friends is strongly solicited.

Another weighty consideration, and one which, we are persued, will have its influence in every charitable heart, is, that the avails of this establishment have always been applied the noblest of charities, namely, to assist in spreading the gospel among the poor, and to feed and clothe worn out preachers, and their families.

3. By the blessing of God upon the management and operations of this establishment, it had been able for a few years past, to divide among the several annual conferences from \$500 to \$800 each, annually. This dividend must, for the present, be entirely suspended, unless we find a speedy response to this call, and partially so, even if our highest expectations are realized.

It is believed, therefore, that all who feel an interest in the welfare of the objects herein mentioned—the superannuated preacher, the poor widow, and helpless orphan, will likewise feel it a privilege to contribute to these in an emergency like this.

## REVIVAL.

## CONCORD, N. H.

The Lord is still concurring souls, in this place. Thirty-three have joined the society since conference, and there are many who are searching for the “ good old way.” Our congregation increases, and general seriousness prevails. Praying for the poor slaves does not drive our people away, nor prevent the work of the Lord. All the preachers in this place are in favor of the abolition of Slavery, and the prejudices of the people I think are giving way. The true light now shineth. Blessed be the Lord!

Yours, &c. SAMUEL HOYT.

P. S. Perhaps I ought to say, the work of sanctification is going on in the church; and that the Baptists are having a revival.

A store on the corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, for which the owner thought \$1000 a fair rent, not a great while ago, now brings him \$6000—a very pretty per centage.

A mould for casting American half dollars, was lately found in one of the streets of Montreal. Many counterfeit coin of that denomination are said to be in circulation there.

Last week, while several small boys were playing near the public school-house in Sullivan street, New York, the snow suddenly fell from the roof and buried beneath it two of them. One named William Goodale, son of Mr. Wm. Goodale, was suffocated before relief could be afforded him. The other, named William Elder, was much injured.

Mrs. Rebecca Peake, who at the late term of the Orange County Court, Vermont, was convicted of the murder of Ephraim Peake, of Randolph, and sentenced to be hanged the 26th ult., died in jail, on Monday the 15th ult.

A German paper states the consumption of brandy in Sweden has increased from five to twenty millions of bottles within the last 40 years. It is scarcely necessary to add, that crimes and suffering have increased, and the population diminished in due proportion.

A letter from New Orleans states that a duel has taken place between Mr. Frimbley and Mr. Spencer, both connected with the theatre. The latter fired before the word was given, and missed his antagonist. A coroner's jury had given a verdict of wilful murder. Spencer had fled.

The devastation and ruin already caused by Osceola, the Seminole Indian Chief, amounts to a million of dollars.

The extensive Coach Factory of Messrs. Brewster & Colis, at New Haven, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Loss \$60,000, of which \$32,000 is insured in Boston.

FOREIGN.—English papers to Jan. 22d have been received.

When the news of the New York fire reached Paris, subscriptions in aid of the more indigent sufferers were immediately opened, both by French and American gentlemen.

On the night of Jan. 6th, the whole of the wine-store of M. Sprenger and M. Motz, on the Faubourg des Champs, at Bordeaux, were consumed by fire, together with nearly 3000 pipes of the finest wines—loss estimated at 900,000 francs.

At Boracay, deplorable excesses were committed on the 4th inst. More than a hundred prisoners were massacred by the populace. The disturbance continued on the 5th. All persons suspected of Carlist incurred the danger of being assassinated.

A letter from Bayonne states that 6000 rebels entered the town of Catalonia, and burnt 60 houses.

FOREIGN.—English papers to Jan. 22d have been received.

In Waltham, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Dea. Phoenix Lawrence.

In Chelmsford, 22d inst., Mrs. Rachel Hildreth Pitts, wife of Capt. James Pitts, 60.

In S. Yarmouth, 19th ult., Mr. Cyrus Blanchard, 48.

In New York, 22d inst., Joice Heth, said to have been the nurse of George Washington, at the great age of 162 years.

## NOTICES.

A Four Days Meeting will commence in Portsmouth, R. I., on Tuesday, March 8. As the flock in this place are without a shepherd, the brethren in the ministry in the vicinity of this place are earnestly requested to attend.

JOHN B. COOKE,  
In behalf of the Church.

Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 28, 1836.

A Protracted Meeting will commence at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., on Tuesday, March 22. Brethren in the ministry are respectfully invited to attend.

“ We shall write no letters of invitation; but hope, and earnestly request that this notice may bring us sufficient numbers. We depend upon your assistance, brethren! Shall we be disappointed? We beseech you to come to our help, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, prepared for a mighty victory.

N. B. SPAULDING.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. John Fowler to Miss Eliza R. Jones.

—Mr. Thomas P. Smith to Miss Eliza W. Smith.—Mr. Alfred N. Palmer to Miss Eliza Wade.—Mr. Leander G. Dustin to Miss Sarah Elamons.—Rev. J. W. Eaton to Miss Sarah E. Colby.

In Harvard, Mr. Edward Sawyer, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca Fairbanks.

In South Yarmouth, by Rev. George Winchester, Mr. Freeman Baker, of Falmouth, to Miss Lucy Baker, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Alfred Carlow to Miss Rosanna Matthews.—Mr. Jeremiah Crowell to Miss Angerter Matthews.

In Yarmouth: all of Yarmouth.

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday morning, 23d ult., Mr. Edward Thomas Hawley, formerly of Windsor, Vt., 25.

—Samuel Snelling, Esq., 69.—Mrs. Catharine Frances, wife of Dr. Henry Wood.—Mr. Elbridge G. Lakeman.—Mr. Elzear Ward, 64.—Mrs. Betsy, wife of Mr. Jonathan Preston, 25. [Whole number of deaths in this city last week, 18.]

In Waltham, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Dea. Phoenix Lawrence.

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BOSTON SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY.

CHARLES J. HENDEE, (Successor to Carter, Hender & Co.) is engaged in arranging and combining the business of Carter, Hender & Co. and Boston, N. E., in the building on Washington street, offers to the Trade, Manufacturers, School Committees, and others, the following list of valuable copy-right Books, (together with a general assortment of School Books,) on the most favorable terms.

WORCESTER'S READING BOOKS.

These who are out of Worcester, or Boston, or any other of the New England cities, are requested to inquire of Mr. Hender & Co., concerning the arrangement of the Worcester Reading Book.

1. A *Fourth Book for Reading and Spelling*, with simple Rules and Instructions for avoiding common errors.

We approve of the plan of this Book; it is just such a one as is needed, and we hope it will be adopted in every school in the country. *Boston Evening Gazette.*

2. *A Third Book for Reading and Spelling*, with simple Rules and Instructions for avoiding common errors.

The Worcester Reading Book is to be recommended to the public, as being the best and most suitable for teaching children how to read.—*The Primer, The Second Book, The Third Book*, and *The Fourth Book*, in the first three spelling lessons are given with the reading lessons; but they are omitted in the fourth. The Reading Books are to be read over again, and should be a dictionary for spelling, and for learning the meaning of every word which they do not understand. So far as the compiler and the publishers have been able to learn, no one has used the Third Book without being satisfied that the rules and instructions for reading, and for avoiding common errors, are of the best kind. They are therefore continued in the Fourth Book, and greatly enlarged; and they constitute the principal difference between these and the other school books for reading, which are now in use.

PARLEY'S HISTORIES.

1. *The First Book of History, or History on the Basis of Geography*, (comprehending the countries of the Western Hemisphere, with their boundaries, and the various maps of the different sections of the United States, and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere,) executed in the most beautiful manner, on steel plates.

2. *The Second Book of History*, (comprising the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere,) with many engravings, and sixteen maps on steel plates of the different countries. By the author of Parley's First Book of History.

3. *The Third Book of History*, by the same author, and on the same plan, with many maps and steel plates.

The above three works form a complete system of *General History, Ancient and Modern*, and they are designed to be used in succession, in schools.

4. *The Fourth Book of History*, &c., &c., is an excellent work.

The plan which we think is new, and the execution good. It is geography and history combined; this union will be found to double the value of both.—*Verbal Chronicle.*

5. This is decidedly the best school work for children we have ever seen. It is filled with a great deal of data. Let every child study this book three months in his spare time, and he will have a better knowledge of the history and geography of his country than is often acquired by spending three years in the senseless operation of committing to memory page after page of the tiresome treatises in common use.”—*Brandon*

THE FIFTH BOOK OF HISTORY, &c., &c., is an excellent work.

Alternations and additions have been made in the present edition of this work, at the request of the Committee for Primary Schools in Boston; and in consequence, it has been adopted by direction of the Committee, as the common reading book in those schools.</

## Poetry.

[From the L. I. Star.]

## CAMP MEETING.

"Then rose from sea to sky that wild farewell!"—*Byron*.  
Then rose from earth to heaven that chorus wild!

Then shrieked the sinner, and then sang the saint;  
And some howled agony; whilst others smiled;

And some, of stony heart, made loud complaint;  
And some, who from the pale had been exiled,

Grew tired of husks, and trembling, sick, and faint,  
But clothe in panoply, drew round the board,

And, as they toss their food, they silently adored.

And then a pause—a hushed and hallowed calm!

A stillness only broken by the breeze;

A roof of stars and sky-distilling balm,

O'er watch-fires, beauty, youth, age, tents and trees;

And in the chanting of some holy psalm,

Which soothed the sad, and set their souls at ease;

And then one general voice that rent the air

And seemed to lift the earth to heaven with prayer.

Our Lord's last supper! O that solemn rite;

How oft I've wept therein in glaze of day!

But purer tears have shed, when rayless night

Hung o'er the sacred feast, its dark array;

Metaphysic Chief of Sin reverses the sight;

And with a watery eye must turn away,

While we find mortals quake, and scarcely dare

Look, lest we find a lurking Judas there.

O beauty—that sweet poetry of sense!

I've seen thy mantling blush at Fashion's shrine,

When eyes speak volumes, end, with gaze intense,

Sent their corrupted glances into thine;

But ne'er hath Fashion, with profuse expense,

Arrayed a form so lovely and divine,

As her, all unadorned, who pressed the sod

With bearded knee, and gave herself to God!

M. MCN.

## HOME.

If ever love, the first, the best,  
The sweetest dream to mortals given,  
One little spot of earth has dressed  
With dewy rays the flowers of Heaven.

It is that spot of verdant green,  
Where virtue and her handmaids come,  
To deck with simple charms the scene  
And bless the holy haunts of home.

If ever Hope, that to the heart,  
Is as the sunshine to the flower,  
Comes to the spirit to impart  
Her sweetest and her freest power.

'Tis when pale waves shew her shroud,  
The darkest in life's vaulted dome,  
And sweetly beams upon the cloud,  
Her rainbow promise pointing home.

[Trenton Emporium.]

## Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1836, Capt. JOHN DOLE, aged 59 years.

In writing the notice of the death of a friend, it is not our intention to give "last words," or the "sayings of the death-bed." I believe that in general, as such things are published, their publication is productive of *no good*, and is not unfrequently the cause of *evil*. Our reasons are these:

1. When sickness has worn down the human body, or when the excitement of fever has afflicted the brain, the mind has neither a healthy action, nor does it show forth its true condition.—All who have been in any degree conversant with the sick, are well aware that the mind, sympathizing with the body, is often enfeebled when the body is afflicted. The individual who in health preserves his feelings free from agitation, and is unaffected by circumstances which cause excitement to others, when laid on the sick bed, is often unmoved in spirit and rendered unfit for any healthy mental action whatever.

In such a state of body and mind, it cannot be expected that the expressions which the sick man utters, can be any true indication of his spiritual condition. We sometimes find persons, whose lives have been the brightest example of the Christian character, when reduced by sickness, given to despondency, and even die with dark clouds enshrouding their future prospects. We should certainly do injustice to the departed to say, that the persons thus dying had gone to the world of woe. The Bible assures us that as we so shall we reap. If while in health we live as Christians, serve God with all our capabilities—if life's great end has been answered—then surely though our sun may, through bodily infirmity, set in a cloud, there is no fear but all will be well beyond the grave.—On the other hand, where individuals, who have passed their lives in wickedness, seem to be soundly converted on their death-bed, we cannot know the true condition of their souls from what they say just before leaving the world. Or, at least, it is unsafe to trust to what is then said. I do not deny that souls may be saved at the "eleventh hour," nor am I ignorant that the Bible gives the story of a dying, penitent thief. But this instance stands alone, in impressive solitude, telling us that the strongest language, that though death-bed conversions may be possible, if men would die in peace, they must render to God the service of their lives.

2. The Bible does not sanction any thing of the kind. In all its instructions, it holds up to our view the *lives* rather than the *deaths* of patriarchs, prophets and apostles; and while no small portion of its teachings is drawn from the *living character*, we find few histories of *dying hours*. The accounts of a few deaths, we allow, are given; but those few seem to have been recorded for other purposes than teaching the living how to live.

If then the state of the body in sickness does not warrant our taking the expressions of the sick as the true indication of piety on the heart, and if the Bible, which is our standard of all teaching, in guiding men through this world to a better inheritance in heaven, does not give instruction by death-bed remarks, then surely, if we would pursue the best course in leading mankind to serve their Creator, we ought not to give to the world the sayings of the sick and the dying, as the true criterion of the soul's condition in regard to eternity.—Other reasons might be given in support of our views, but for the present these are sufficient.

From what has been said, it may be inferred, that I do not intend to give the dying words of the individual whose name stands at the head of this article. It must not be thought, however, that the instance before us was one in which dark clouds obscured the spiritual vision of our departed friend, and that on account of that darkness of soul, we have taken occasion to make these introductory remarks. No hope could be stronger—no faith could be more unyielding—no prospect of future glory could be

brighter than his. If any one ever died supported, in his trying moments, by the consolations of religion, it was surely our departed brother.

Our object in making these introductory remarks has been simply to state what we believe to be a proper course in preparing obituary notices. No other course would seem to be proper, but that which benefits the living. We believe that instruction from the dead is given, not by merely showing how one died, but how he lived. Hence a *sketch of character*, we think, is the only suitable subject for an obituary notice. If such a sketch can be given as will be instructive and beneficial to the world, then let it be given; but if there is merely a sketch of "death-bed repentance," or an account of that portion of life after conversion, which is too short to test the Christian character, and give a full display of the Christian virtues, then such a sketch will only hold out to the men the idea that repentance may be deferred to the hour of death, and hence should not be given.

"Mr. F.—was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him; his wife and children had once given him happy dreams; but now the ruin he had brought upon them, was an awakening reality. When the light of the morning faintly appeared above the line of the opposite houses, Mr. F. arose.

"Where are you going, Edward?" said his watchful wife.

"I have been considering," he replied calmly; "and I am determined to try my father. He loved me when I was a boy—he was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him. Yesterday I spoke harshly of him, but I did not then know myself. Your deep affection, my dear wife, has completely altered me. I can never forget my ill temper towards you. But I will make up for it—I will—indeed I will. Nay, don't grieve me in this way—this is worse to me than all. I will be back soon."

The children appeared in the breakfast-room.—Mary was ready with her smile, and the boy was anxious for the notice of his father. In a short time Mr. F.—returned.

"We must sink, my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me—I did not, I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast us off forever!"

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in. The purpose of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F.—'s father, he took possession of the property, and had the power to make F. a prisoner.

"You shall not take papa away," said the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

"Mama," whispered Mary, "must my father go to prison? Won't they let us go too?"

"Here comes my authority," said the deputy sheriff. The elder Mr. F.—doggedly placed himself in a chair.

"You shall not take my papa away," cried out the little boy to his grandfather.

"Whatever may have been my conduct, sir," said the miserable Edward, "this is unkind in you. I have not a single feeling for myself; but my wife, my children!—you have no right to harass them with your presence."

"Nay, husband," responded Mrs. F.—, "think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you from your childhood as he has done, but he still see how I can cling to you—can be proud of you in your poverty. He has forgotten his youthful days—he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years."

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowly but nervously answered thus:

"Madam, I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble-minded as yourself, and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child. An old man hides his sorrows—but let not this world think him unfeeling, especially as that world taught him to do so. The distress that I have in this moment caused was premeditated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by degrees. I knew Edward's disposition, and that with him a single leap was sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favorite of his poor mother; the laughing-eyed young pet of a—pshaw!—of a—an old fool!—for why am I crying?"

Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and without uttering a word, pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to her eyes. The boy also now left his parents, and walked up to his grandfather, and leaning his elbow on the old man's knees, and turning up his round cheek, said, "Then you won't take papa away?"

"No, you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well that I'll make your father follow after."

His memory will be dear to us, and he will not soon be forgotten. To his afflicted family we tender our most sincere sympathies, and in their behalf offer our most fervent prayers.

J. SANBORN.  
Newburyport, Feb. 20, 1836.

## Miscellaneous.

## INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

"Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door?" said Edward F.—passionately to his wife. The night had passed, but its cold wind had entered the house, as Mrs. F.—with sorrowful heart undid the lock.

"It is late, Edward, and I could not keep from slumbering."

He said nothing in return to this, but flung himself into a chair and gazed intently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knee, and putting his arm round his father's neck, whispered, "Papa, what has mama been crying for?" Mr. F.—started and shook off his boy; and said with violence, "Get to bed, sir; what business has your mother to let you be up at this late hour?"—The poor child's lower lip pouted, but he was at the time too much frightened to cry. His sister silently took him up and when he reached his cot, his warm heart discharged itself of its noisy grief. The mother heard his crying, and went to him—but she soon returned to the bed.

She leaned upon her husband, and thus addressed him:

"Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me, but I implore you not to act in this manner before your children. You are not, Edward, as you used to be! Those heavy eyes tell of wretchedness, as well as bad hours. You wrong me, you wrong yourself, thus to let my head show an avaricious wife, but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment. I am aware of the kind of society in which you have lately indulged. Tell me, Edward—for Heaven's sake tell me!—we are ruined, is it not so?"

Edward had not a word to say to his wife; but a man's tears are more awful than his words.

"Well it be so, Edward!—our children may suffer from us, but it will redouble my exertions for them. And as for myself, you do not know me, if you think that circumstances can lessen my feeling for them. A woman's love is like the plant which shows its strength the more it is trodden on. Arouse yourself, my husband; it is true your father has cast you off, and you are indebted to him in a serious sum; but he is not all the world—only consider your wife in that light."

A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F.—went to ascertain the cause. She returned to

her husband,—"Mary is at the door; she says you always kissed her before she went to bed."

"My child, my child," said the father, "God bless you; I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not speak to me to-night. Go to rest now; give me one of your pretty smiles in the morning, and your father will be happy again."

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J. SANBORN.  
Newburyport, Feb. 20, 1836.

[Lowell Mercury.]

have—\$875;—and my daughters want masters, and my wife must, for health's sake, go one journey in the year.

"There must be something wrong in the present fashions of society. An educated man thinks it no shame to do the business of his profession, whatever it may be. I work hard in my store every day. But women who are educated must not put their hand to household employment; though that is all the task we assign to our females. It would degrade a lady to be seen in her kitchen at work. O, how many are now sitting at ease in their parlors, while their husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons, are toiling like slaves—and, what is worse than toil, anxiously bearing a load of care lest their exertions should not meet the expenses of their families.

"It cannot continue thus. If women who receive a fashionable education are thereby rendered incapable of performing their domestic duties—why men will marry cooks, by and by, and shun the fashions as they would paupers.

"Yet it may be the folly and pride of us men, after all. We want the whole command of business, the whole credit of management. We do not communicate to our wives and daughters the embarrassments we suffer, or the need we have of their assistance—at least, co-operation. I will see what effect this confidence will produce."

The two elder Miss Mannings (the youngest is at school) take each turn in the kitchen every other week, and with the counsel of Mrs. M., and the help of the boy, every thing in the home department, goes on like clock-work. They say, that they will never be troubled with cooks again. And, what is better, Mr. M. declares his daughters were never so gay and contented for a month together before, and never had so much time for their music and studies.

Early rising and active employment, for a few hours each day, are wonderful promoters of good health and cheerfulness and leisure is never appreciated, till it is earned by efforts to be useful.—*Ladies Magazine.*

## THE DYING GIRL.

—

"Moritur,

At moriens, reminiscit dulce Argos."

—

Stranger! I am dying!

From this breaking heart

Life's retreating current

Slowly seems to part.

Stranger! I am dying!

Soon this bursting brain,